

church seem to be quickened, and to possess an humble temper and a spirit of prayer." We would earnestly entreat the churches and pastors, to hear these "little ones" on the arms of faith to God continually, and to remember them in their alms—and thus draw down on themselves the blessing of giving without impoverishment.

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Home Missionary.
HOME MISSIONS.

The abomination of desolation.

For many years past we have been impelled by an impulse upon the judgment, that those portions of our country where the Gospel ministry is not steadily enjoyed, and where there are no pastors to feed the flock of God, the reports of our missionaries contain many intimations of the zeal, assiduity, and conscientiousness with which their labors are opposed by men of "the lazier sort," in most of our new settlements, but especially in townships which for a number of years have been destitute of the preaching of the Gospel, and have then been open to the introduction of every species of error. It is painful to reflect what multitudes, in these circumstances, have imbued the most deep-rooted prejudices against the truth, and have shut their eyes and ears against its reception.

From a Missionary in Ohio.
The distribution of religious tracts in this place, has caused "a small stir" among those who feel that their "Priestcraft Unmasked," the "Star in the West," and "The Trumpet," might be dangerous.

From another Missionary in Ohio.
I have been engaged for about three weeks on a circuit, distributing Bibles. In no way have I become so rapidly and so intimately acquainted with the state and wants of this region. Many families are found, in which one or both of the parents, as well as children from ten to fifteen years of age, cannot read. Many of these families know but little of the wants of this world lying in wickedness, as they are told, and as little of the efforts of Christian benevolence, and as little of the efforts of the foolish stories of missions extraneous. They have also heard of the "Church and State Fund," accumulated by Missionary and Bible Societies, already sufficient to pay the national debt! &c. &c. Many of these ignorant people are alarmed on these subjects, and here is the cause. In most of the houses where there is no Bible, its place is supplied by an Infidel or a Universalist newspaper. They are constantly receiving reports of all the movements of Christian enterprise through these foul channels, and the children are wiser in their generation than the children of light.

I was told a few days since, that at the post office in a small village, something more than a dozen copies of these vehicles of defamation were taken, and read by perhaps a hundred families, shedding the mirth of infidelity in the nursery and the school. Many good people, even, being in a degree shut out from better sources of intelligence, have been "carried away with their dissimulation."

From the Sailor's Magazine.

SEAMEN IN NEW-YORK.
The Sailor's Home.—The list of donations for this month shows that the projected house for the time institutions of this city meets with increasing favor. No doubt ought to remain that the work will soon have to be commenced, and that a powerful effort will have to be made for its accomplishment.

It is wise, therefore, to begin in season to look at the whole subject; leisurely, and to study it in all its bearings, minutely; so that when the time comes, we may be prepared to act promptly, vigorously, and untidily. Many points present themselves for consideration, only a few of which can be specified.

The Location.—It is of vital importance that the place should be well chosen. As is designed for the benefit of seamen, that should be the great object to be kept in view. And the place should be, where it will do the most good to seamen. For this end it must necessarily be central, easy of access, and conspicuous.

Better to have it at one's side, for the ordinary resort of sailors, difficult to be found, and hard to come to by-places, needing an experienced pilot to trace it out. But a location that is thus central, easy of access, and conspicuous, will cost a good deal of money.

Time and the social and moral improvement of seamen an object well worth a good deal of money. Where do you get your money, but by the toils and hardships of seamen?

If the object is merely to pacify conscience, or to have the name of "Sailor's Home," no matter where you pitch your shanty, if you can't make a moral impression upon sailors, you must count right well upon them, and show that you are in earnest, and mean to do the thing, cost what it may.

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POETRY.

THE TWO HOMES.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Oh! if the soul immortal be,
Is not its love immortal too?

Seest thou my home?—'Tis where you woods are waving
In their dark richness, to the sunny air!
Where yon blue stream, a thousand flower banks having,
Leads down the hills a vein of light—'tis there!
Mild, these green haunts how many a spring lies gleaming,
Fringed with the violet, color'd with the skies,
My boyhood's haunt, through days of summer dreaming,
Under young leaves that shook with mœsures!
My home! the spirit of its love is breathing
In every wind that plays across my track,
From its white walls the very tendrils, wreathing,
Seem with soft links to draw the wanderer back.
There am I loved!—there pray'd for—I—there my mother
Sits by the hearth with meekly thoughtful eye,
There my young sisters watch to greet their brother!
Soon their glad footstep down the path will fly!
There, in sweet strains of kindred mus' blending,
All the home-voices meet at day's decline;
One are those tones, from out our heart ascending—
—There laughs my home. Sad stranger! where is thine?

—Ask' thy soul of mine?—In some peace 'tis lying,
Far o'er the deserts and the tombs of day.
To where I too am loved, with love unying,
And all the earth parts wait—But where are they?
Ask where the earth's departed have their dwelling,
Ask of the clouds, the stars, the trackless air?
I know it not—trust the whisper telling.
My lonely heart, that love unchanged is there,
And what is home, and where, but with the loving?
Happy thou art, that so can grieve on time!
My spirit feels but in its wey roving,
That with the dead, where'er they be, is mine!
Go to thy home, rejoicing son and brother!
Bear in fresh gladness to the household scene!
For me, to, watch the sister and the mother,
I will believe—but dark seas roll between.

MISCELLANY.

REMARKABLE POWER OF GRACE.

Our readers are always pleased with communications from the Rev. Mr. KNILL, of St. Petersburg. His influence in Russia is invaluable. In the last New-York Evangelist, we find the following article, inserted as "Intelligence from Russia." It will be read with delight.

Rev. Mr. Knill gives some interesting anecdotes relative to a distinguished Christian in England, Mr. John Paget. Among them are the following, which will doubtless be perused with deep interest. They show the characters our Redeemer aimed to form, and the standard every Christian should attain, and even exceed.

Mr. Paget is a young gentleman whose father left him an estate, the annual income of which is fifty thousand dollars. His mother is living, and possessing also a large fortune, which she devotes to the glory of God. She is distinguished for her piety and liberality. Her son has an intimate friend, Mr. Parnell, son of Sir Henry Parnell, who possesses considerable property. These persons were intimate friends, and companions in profligacy and vice. They have been converted, and now devote their time and property, without reserve, to promote the cause of the Saviour. Mr. Parnell, after his conversion, reduced his expenses to a very small sum, and expended the remainder of his income for Christ. He also commenced a course of active duty as a Christian, going into the most abandoned parts of London, and exerting himself for the spiritual good of the wretched inhabitants. Last year he offered to accompany two missionaries to assist and reinforce the Persian mission. Mr. Paget was an officer in the guards, was much addicted to dissipation. In Paris, by reading and meditating on the Bible, he was brought to consideration, and his convictions did not leave him until the Holy Spirit had guided him to the Saviour. He thinks the prayers of his pious mother, (who was importunate with God for the conversion of this her only son) were the principal means of his conversion. So much is he impressed with the efficacy of believing prayer, that he says he not only hopes but knows that his wife will also be brought into the kingdom. As soon as he was converted he broke off all acquaintance with old associates. By his instrumentality, the above mentioned Mr. Parnell was converted. Mr. Paget commenced a course of usefulness in Paris, distributing tracts and other publications, until he was arrested by the police and imprisoned. When liberated he returned to England.

After Mr. Paget became pious he was residing in Paris, when one of the brothers of his wife, hearing that he had turned Methodist, went over to endeavour to divert him from his new course, and to endeavour to get him back to reason again. On the first evening, just before 9 o'clock, the usual hour for family prayer, Mr. Paget spoke to his brother, and told him he would now see things very different from what he had formerly seen at his house.—"But," says he, "I must request you to respect my family regulations, and recollect that I have established them for the government of myself and family, and I wish all who visit me, if they cannot join, at least to respect them." The family, including all the servants, were then called in, and Mr. Paget himself led in the devotions. After the family had retired, the brother says, "Well, Paget, this may do well enough for you, but I am not to be caught by it: you will not make a Methodist of me!"—But in a week he said to Mr. P., "Well, I now see that you are right, and I am wrong." The result was, that he became a Christian, and returned to his residence in England, near Scotland, where he had great possessions, and was the lord of the manor—commenced the most active career in the service of his Master, and soon persuaded the parish vicar or curate, who was an easy sort of man, not caring much for these things, to let him occupy the pulpit in his stead, and he preached in earnest the doctrines of the cross. It was soon objected, that it was not orderly to suffer a regular clergyman to relinquish his pulpit to a lay preacher, and the gentleman was therefore deprived of the previous opportunity. He could not, however, be silenced. He built a chapel on his own grounds, where he commenced preaching, and still continues it, and his chapel is crowded, while the parish church is forsaken.

"It did not end here. Another brother of Mr. Paget, (I believe both brothers went over on purpose to reclaim Mr. P.) a Colonel of the army in India, at home on leave of absence, was converted by the instrumentality of this brother, when on a visit to his house. He was filled with ardour in his Master's cause, and lately returned to the army, where his first endeavour was to obtain permission to preach to the soldiers, and there can be no doubt that in this work God will bless his labour, and give him an extended influence that any ordinary character could not reach.—The last that Mr. Paget heard from him was on board a steamboat, exhorting the passengers on the great concern of religion."

PROFESSOR BAMBAS.

From Anderson's *Greece*.

Having letters of introduction to Professor Bambas, we made his acquaintance at an early period of our visit. This man, perhaps the most interesting Greek now living, spent nine years in study at Paris under the celebrated Cory. He returned to the island of Scio about the year 1815, and three years afterwards Mr. Jowett, of the Church Missionary

Society, found him instructing in the college of that island. In 1820, Messrs. Fisk and Parsons, missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, spent some months at Scio for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the modern Greek language, and Bambas was their teacher. He was then thought to be the most learned man on the island. He favored the distribution of religious tracts among the students of the college, and himself translated a part of the book entitled "The Young Minister's Companion," for the benefit of his pupils. The Greek revolution commenced in the following year, and the professor, apprehending that the Turks regarded him with jealousy, thought it prudent to retire. To this timely retreat he probably owed his life. He repaired first to the Peloponnesus. Not finding scope for his genius there, he went to the island of Cefalonia, where he was placed at the head of a classical school founded in that island by Lord Guilford. Upon the opening of the University at Corfu by that munificent nobleman, Bambas was appointed a professor. He now instructs in logic, metaphysics, and moral (practical) theology, and is a member of the general committee for public education, and president of the theological seminary connected with the University. The professor has published, besides a number of sermons, a work on ethics, and another in two volumes on the grammar and syntax of ancient Greek. I had heard little of this worthy man for some years past, except that he had escaped the seminary which crimsoned his native island with blood, and that he had become connected with the Ionian University. How rejoiced we were on coming to the place of his residence, to hear an intelligent and judicious friend, who is well acquainted with Bambas, express a decided opinion in favor of his piety and preaching.

We were led into his study by an attendant, and Bambas himself immediately coming in, welcomed us with great simplicity and affection. His age appeared to be fifty. His dress consisted of a long under garment bound round the waist by a sullen zone. Over this he wore a warm loose garment bordered with fur, and on his head a black cap flat at the top. His fine dark beard, which is allowed to grow in consequence of his ecclesiastical profession, his sweet countenance enlivened by a quick eye, and the deliberation, judgment, and kindness, with which he replied to our inquiries, combined with his reputation for learning, benevolence, and piety, most agreeably impressed our minds at the first interview; and this impression was sustained by our subsequent intercourse.

While the professor was reading my letters, I surveyed his library, in which were a number of English books such as are thought necessary to the libraries of learned and pious clergymen in my own country. He reads English, and understands it to some extent when spoken, but does not attempt to converse in it. With the French and Italian he is of course familiar. I told him of the promising Greek youths, whom the Society with which I was connected was educating in America, and he expressed great satisfaction, and the more as some of these youths had been his pupils at Scio. He showed an earnest desire that they might become not only able, but also disposed, to raise the tone of practical religion, as well as of science, among their countrymen.

It did not devolve upon Bambas to preach while we were in the island; but we heard his associate, Typaldios, the professor of theology, on the first Sabbath in Lent. The sermon was delivered in the cathedral, which, like all the other churches in the city, has a sombre interior, though a multitude of pictures gild its walls, and twenty or thirty lighted silver lamps are suspended from the roof. The audience was large and respectable. Mass being ended the preacher ascended a small box, or pulpit, on one side of the church, and with a well-bred bow to his audience, commenced his discourse. He wore a black gown and the round hat-crown of the Greek clergy, with a veil attached to it falling down his shoulders behind. His eloquence was distinct, his manner earnest, his action rather abundant, but graceful. Though I was able to understand little except his easy, persuasive, impressive manner, I could not but think with delight what preachers the Greeks by the grace of God, may yet make.

His subject was "the causes and evil consequences of slander." After the introduction, and also between the two divisions of the discourse, he sat down a few moments, affording opportunity for a collection in one of the pauses, and giving notice in the other of the subject on which he intended to preach the next Sabbath.

* He is only in deacon's orders.

On our departure from Corfu, Prof. Bambas gave us a letter to Theophilus, a teacher of some celebrity in the island, and of Andros, a translation of which I may be allowed to insert.

* Most beloved Theophilus.—After so long and painful a search for the dearest good opportunity has occurred, not to mention to you, but affording you a special gratification by recommending to your love and care of the present, our most respectable friends, the Rev. Dr. Anderson, Assistant Secretary of the Anglo-American Missionary Society, and the Rev. E. Smith. The object of Mr. Anderson's visit to Greece is to observe our state with regard to literature and morals, and to ascertain in what respects and in what manner his Society may most advantageously assist us in our national progress. This also, my friend, we ought certainly to refer to the Providence of our Saviour, that, after giving us a national existence, he would therefore receive these tokens of spiritual brotherhood, and gratify their benevolence, in his immediate communications, and by intercessory letters to other friends residing in such parts of Greece as they may wish to visit.—Your brother and friend in the Lord.

LIST OF PUBLIC ACTS.

Passed at the late session of Congress. There were many acts of a local nature.

For the relief of James Monroe.

For the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors to the U. S. To regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern and Western frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes.

For making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1821. For making appropriations for the Naval Service of the U. S. for the year 1821. For making appropriations for Military service for the year 1821. Making appropriations for certain Fortifications during the year 1821.

Making additional appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers, and removing obstructions in the mouths of certain rivers.

Making appropriations for public buildings—for carrying on certain roads and works of internal improvement, and providing for surveys.

Making provisions for a subscription to a compilation of Congressional Documents.

Allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places.

Making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1821.

To provide hereafter for the payment of \$6000 annually to the Seneca Indians, and for other purposes.

To authorize the construction of three Schooners for the Naval service of the United States.

To provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification, under the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of Denmark, of the 29th March, 1809, and for the distribution among such claimants, of the sum to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States, according to the stipulation of such Convention.

Making appropriations for revolutionary and invalid pensioners.

To repeal the charges imposed on passports and clearance.

To amend and consolidate the acts concerning copy rights.

Making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys.

For the continuation of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties (an annual bill for 1820).—For carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties (an annual bill for 1821).

To authorize the transportation of Merchandise by land, or water, with the benefit of debarge.

OBITUARY.

For the Boston Recorder.

Died on Saturday morning, December 25th, Mrs. Mary Ann Wilder, wife of the Rev. A. B. Camp, of Ashby Mass., and daughter of S. L. Wilder, Esq. of Rindge, N. H. aged 25.

Amiable and retiring, tender and affectionate, she secured in unusual degree, the friendship and esteem of those who knew her. In the several relations of child, sister and wife, she was peculiarly dear and affectionate. By her death she has left behind her, brothers and sisters, now called to sustain a son and daughter, and a wife, who will tell the loss to an infant child thus deprived of the faithful instructions and the fervent prayers of a pious and anxious mother! She was not bound within the limits of a contracted wedlock. Feeling a deep interest in the welfare of her fellow beings, it was happiness to her, to see and make others happy. By the gifts of nature and the acquirements of education she was well qualified for the station which God in his providence had assigned her; but her earthly life had yielded her of all that she could have desired, except the love of her husband, and a son and daughter to whom she could bequeath her inheritance.

Death was a period of time that she always desired to know; and when this was ascertained, previous feelings and inclinations must yield to the pleasure of performing it.

She took a lively interest, and esteemed it a privilege to engage in acts of charity, and in encouraging the various benevolent institutions of the day. During her last sickness, which was of more than three months' continuance and very distressing, she was unusually patient and resigned; and, from the first, had no desire to recover, should it be the Lord's will to take her away. Her dearest friends came to her side, to care for her, and to comfort her.

She was full confident in the care of her heavenly Father, and had no fear of death.

She died on Saturday evening, December 25th, 1821.

NARRATIVE of Discovery and Adventure in Africa from the earliest ages to the present time—with a Map and several Engravings, being No. 16 of FAMILY LIBRARY.

March 16.

NEW EAST DAY ANTHEM.

JUST published and for sale by JAMES LORING, an original anthem, called *Psalm of the Husbandman*, suitable for East and Thanksgiving. The words:

"Good is the Lord, the heavenly King

Who makes the earth his care,

Visits the pastures every spring

And bids the grass appear," &c. &c.

As above, Callcott's Musical Grammar, Burrough's Thorough Bass Primer, and Piano Forte Primer, by Burroughs.

March 9.

LARDNER & COFFIN.

LANDING COFFIN, No. 13 Cornhill, Boston, propose to publish, by subscription, the Works of NATHANIEL LARDNER, D. D., with a life by Dr. Kippis, from the last London edition in ten vols. octavo. 6w. March 2.

STUART'S ESSAY—CHEAP EDITION.

ESSAY on the Prize Question, Whether the use of Distilled Liquors, or strong liquors, is compatible, at the present time, with the practice of Christianity?—By Moses Smart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover.

Just received and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington Street.

MRS. JUDSON'S MEMOIRS.

COMPLETE in a POCKET EDITION. This interesting work is published by J. & E. ELSTON, complete in a pocket size, and at a price of 25cts. an account of the Missionary Society.

This is probably the most fascinating piece of Religious Biography which has been offered to the public.

It has already excited an increased attention to the subject of Missions, and cannot fail to exert the happiest influence wherever it is circulated.

March 16.

JUVENILE READING LESSONS.

BEING a selection of pieces in prose—designed as a reading book for the younger classes in common and other schools.

* This book has the most important words placed over the scenes from which they are selected, defined and pronounced according to the principles of John Walker, after questions at the end of each section.

Just published by N. S. SIMPKINS & CO. Court St.

March 16.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.

JAMES LORING, 132 Washington-Street, Boston, has published ALDEN'S SPELLING BOOK, 1st part, 6th edition. ALDEN'S SPELLING BOOK, 2d part, 11th edition. ALDEN'S READER, third part, 5th edition. The above Spelling Books are used in the Providence Town Schools, and other parts of Rhode-Island, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, and elsewhere.

It is probable that less than eighty thousand of the second part have been sold. They have received the approbation of the Rev. Wm. H. Hopper, Dr. David Gold, Dr. Moses, Rev. Dr. Charles Hox, Tristram Burges, Dr. Wm. Bayly, Rev. Mr. Wilson, and many other distinguished gentlemen.

The following recommendation of Alden's School Books, is extracted from a letter sent to the publisher by a respectable clergyman, the Chairman of the town school committee.

Charlton, April 4, 1828.

From a dozen years experience in the business of instruction, I have no hesitation in saying, that these books possess a decided superiority, to any other among us. Alden's Third Part, in its present state, is a credit to the school system of Massachusetts, and is equal to any other in the country.

The following extract from the Rev. Dr. Gold, of Andover, is a good example of the high character of these books. "I have no doubt that these books are the best in the country, and are well calculated to promote the education of our youth."

John Wilder, Jr.

Dr. Snow's FIRST PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH SPELLING AND READING, containing the words of the New Testament, &c. Price \$1 per doz.

It has been recommended in the American Journal of Education, Zion's Herald, and Boston Literary Gazette.

The following extract from the Rev. Dr. Gold, of